UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,752	07/23/2003	Steven Weinstein	007412.00212	8134

71867   7590   11/24/2010
BANNER & WITCOFF , LTD
ATTORNEYS FOR CLIENT NUMBER 007412
1100 13th STREET, N.W.
SUITE 1200
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-4051

EXAMINER
STOKELY-COLLINS, JASMINE N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2423	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
11/24/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 August 2010*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,7,8,10,11,13-16,18-21 and 23-38* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,7,8,10,11,13-16,18-21 and 23-38* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments, see Appeal Brief, filed 8/10/2010, with respect to the

rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-2, 7-8, 10-11, 13-16, 18-21, and 23-38 under 35 U.S.C. 102

and 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has

been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is

made in view of newly found prior art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 25, 28, 36, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Butler et al (US 2002/0007493) and Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577).

Regarding claim 25, Butler teaches an information system, comprising:

a controller configured to generate an image representative signal adapted for

use by a display device (PC 14 sect. 0043);

a television interface configured to provide television information received from a

television signal to the controller (digital broadcast receiver 58 sect. 0032);

an interactive information interface configured to retrieve interactive information

from the web and to provide the interactive information to said controller (modem

138 sect. 0041);

a remote control input device comprising a plurality of buttons configured to

receive user input and to provide the received user input to said controller

(remote control handset 68, sect. 0042); and

wherein said controller is configured to obtain said interactive information

(supplemental data files) in response to said user input (tuning to a particular

channel to receive an incoming video stream in step 230) received from the

remote control input device and television information (video stream) in response

to said user input (sect. 0054), said controller being further configured to

generate said image representative signal such that corresponding presented

imagery includes an interactive portion containing said interactive information

and a television portion containing said television information (sect. 0055-0056),

and

wherein said interactive information is presented in a translucent overlay region

over the television portion, wherein the translucent overlay region does not

substantially obscure the television portion (sect. 0044 and 0056).

Butler also does not teach a data memory configured to store user

preferences; wherein said interactive and said television portions are formatted

according to said user preferences.

However, Butler does state that a user can re-size and re-position

windows (pg. 4 sect. 0044 teaches a user can re-size and move the window

containing the TV and Internet data. The size and location of each box is a user

preference because the user can choose those parameters). Lightbody teaches

a method for displaying subsampled video on a display, where the subsampled

video results from resizing a video window. He teaches, in the case where a

window is resized, it is beneficial to store the window size information for

continued display of the video (col. 8 ll. 33-58). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store window

parameter information for the benefit of reducing the demand for intervention and

supervision by the host processor, and therefore freeing processing power for

other tasks (col. 2 ll. 34-40).

Regarding claim 28, Butler teaches a method comprising:

initializing a display system (applying power to and turning the PC 14 on, Which

although not explicitly disclosed, is an inherent ability of any functioning PC or

television device);

receiving selected web content (sect. 0054 receiving supplemental data files);

receiving broadcast content (sect. 0054 receiving video stream);

receiving user preferences (sect. 0044 user selecting size an position of window);

formatting the received web content and the received broadcast content into

video information according to said user preferences (fitting the overlay and TV

background into the window); and

transmitting to a display the video information to simultaneously produce

interactive information including portions of the received selected web content in

an interactive portion of the display and a television broadcast in a broadcast

portion of the display (sect. sect. 0056),

wherein said interactive information is presented in a translucent overlay region

over the broadcast portion, wherein the translucent overlay region does not

substantially obscure the broadcast region (sect. 0044 and 0056).

Regarding claim 36, when read in light of claim 26, Butler further teaches

the interactive control buttons are displayed responsive to an alert indicating an

incoming message (sect. 0055 teaches the hyperlink overlays containing the

interactive controls/URLs are displayed in response to received control data.

The control data is an "alert indicating an incoming message" because it alerts

the device that there is an associated overlay that is incoming/to be retrieved)

form the video stream or cache).

Regarding claim 38, when read in light of claim 28, please see analysis of

claim 36.

4.   Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Butler et

al (US 2002/0007493) and Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577), and further in view of

Enomoto et al (US 6,367,080 B1).

Regarding claim 26, when read in light of claim 25, Butler teaches the

information system of claim 25.

Butler does not teach the interactive information presented in the

translucent overlay region comprises a plurality of interactive control buttons for

selecting a service including electronic mail.

Enomoto teaches a system for simultaneously displaying TV and Internet

data, where the interactive/Internet data portion may be occupied by a default

browser menu screen (fig. 2 shows the menu in a composite screen containing

TV and Internet, fig. 11 shows a more detailed view of the menu screen). One of

the menu items (interactive controls) is for selecting an electronic email service

(see fig. 11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to provide menu with a plurality of interactive

controls such as the one taught by Enomoto for the benefit of making it easier to

search information through the Internet interface (col. 1 ll. 26-33).

5.   Claims 27 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Butler et al (US 2002/0007493) and Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577), in view of

Gerace (US 5,848,396).

Regarding claim 27, when read in light of claim 25, Butler teaches the

information system of claim 25.

Butler does not teach the interactive information presented in the translucent

overlay region comprises an animated ticker.

Tickers are known in the art and are common web objects. They are

common on news websites, email websites, and web provider homepages.

Gerace teaches customized tickers for an Internet user (see col. 7 ll. 62i col. 8 ll.

1 for a customized stock ticker. Col. 13 ll. 52-58 describes the ticker as

"flashing", which qualifies the ticker as animated). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user

access to web tickers on Internet pages accessed through the Internet

capabilities of Butler for the benefit of providing information about news, stocks,

sport, etc in a condensed manner.

Regarding claim 30, when read in light of claim 28, please see analysis of

claim 27.

6.   Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Butler et

al (US 2002/0007493) and Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577), in view of Gerace (US

5,848,396), and further in view of Shoff et al (US 2005/0015815 A1).

Regarding claim 37, when read in light of claim 25, Butler teaches the

information system of claim 25. Butler also teaches the existence of a

translucent region comprising a plurality of selectable buttons (Butler's overlays are translucent, as explained in the analysis of claim 25).

Butler does not teach the existence of a ticker, nor does he teach any specific layout. Therefore, Butler does not teach the translucent overlay region comprises a first translucent region comprising an animated ticker presented near a top edge of the display device and a second translucent region presented along a horizontal edge of the display device.

Tickers are known in the art and are common web objects. They are common on news websites, email websites, and web provider homepages. Gerace teaches customized tickers for an Internet user (see col. 7 ll. 62i col. 8 ll. 1 for a customized stock ticker. Col. 13 ll. 52-58 describes the ticker as "flashing", which qualifies the ticker as animated). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow a user access to web tickers on Internet pages accessed through the Internet capabilities of Butler for the benefit of providing information about news, stocks, sport, etc in a condensed manner.

Although Butler in view of Gerace teaches the existence of selectable buttons and a an animated ticker, they do not teach arranging them in the layout prescribed by the applicant.

Regarding applicant's claimed layout, Shoff teaches a layout for presenting information along with a television signal where the information is presented along the top and horizontal edge of the display (see fig. 8b). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to arrange any additional information displayed with a television signal in

this manner for the benefit of maintaining the center of the screen for the

television program, which is the dominant source (since the center of a view is

generally the focal point. This is recognized by laymen in cinematography, art,

photography, and other visual forms. For instance, movies, paintings,

photographs for centuries have tended to locate the subject in the center of the

viewing window).

7.   Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Butler et

al (US 2002/0007493) and Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577), in view of Kikinis (US

6,205,485 B1).

        Regarding claim 29, when read in light of claim 28, Butler teaches the

method of claim 28, wherein the interactive information presented in the

translucent overlay region comprises a plurality of web graphics (sect. 0051

teaches overlays may include hyperlinks).

        Butler does not teach web graphics include television signals.

        Kikinis teaches an HTML tag formatted to be included in an Internet page,

such as the pages taught by Butler, that will direct a TV to tune to a channel (col.

2 ll. 26-29, col. 4 ll. 38-48). In other words, in response to determining whether

any television content is referenced in the HTML document, the television

interface will tune to said referenced television broadcast content upon selection

of the tag. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to allow tags contained in an HTML web document

to cause an apparatus to tune to a TV station for the benefit of operating in one

realm and being able to access both Internet and TV in one interface seamlessly

(see col. 2 ll. 7-12).

8.   Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Butler et

al (US 2002/0007493) and Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577), in view of Yagawa et al (US

2004/0172661).

         Regarding claim 35, when read in light of claim 26, Butler teaches the

information system of claim 26.

         Butler does not teach the interactive control buttons are displayed

responsive to preferences set by a user.

         Yagawa teaches a method for displaying TV and Internet where a user

may toggle between an image display mode (TV signal only), a home page

display mode (Internet only), and a combined display mode (both TV and Internet

displayed together) (sect.0085). A menu appears if (in response to) a user

chooses/sets a home page display mode or combined display mode (the choice

of the display mode is a user preference) (sect. 0080). Otherwise, the TV show

occupies the entire display. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to display Butler's interactive overlays

with hyperlinks (interactive controls) in response to a user indicating that he

would like to use space on the display for that for the benefit of allowing a user to

choose how to allocate his viewing space (whether he wants to see a large

image of TV or internet, or a smaller image of each).

9.   Claims 1-2, 7-8, 10-11, 13, 15-16, 18-21, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Thrift (US 6,510,557 B1) in view of Enomoto et al

(US 6,367,080 B1), and further in view of Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577).

        Regarding claim 1, Thrift teaches an information system (Java television

receiver 10), comprising:

a controller configured to generate an image representative signal adapted for

use

by a display device (audio/video overlay col. 3 ll. 29-31);

a television interface configured to provide television information received from a

television signal to the controller (tuner/decoder 24 col. 3 ll. 6-7);

an interactive information interface configured to retrieve interactive information

from the web and to provide the interactive information to said controller (JTVP

12, col. 2 ll. 38-40, col. 3 ll. 27-29);

a remote control, the remote control further configured to receive user input and

to provide the received user input to said controller (col. 2 ll. 64-66); and

wherein said controller is configured to obtain said interactive information in response to said user input received from the remote control and television information in response to said user input (tuning to a certain station/program), said controller being further configured to generate said image representative signal such that corresponding presented imagery includes an interactive portion (second box) containing said interactive information and a television portion (first box) containing said television information (col. 3 ll. 34-33), and

wherein said interactive portion is presented as an elongated horizontal portion encompassing less than half of a television screen at an edge of said television portion and does not obscure said television portion and wherein said television portion is arranged to encompass more than half of the television screen (see fig. 3).

Thrift does not teach the remote control comprises a plurality of buttons arranged to move a cursor.

Enomoto teaches a system for simultaneously displaying TV and Internet data, where Enomoto's remote control has a selection button and decision button that control a pointer or cursor, for interacting with the Internet portion of the display (col. 16 ll. 9-18). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include buttons for moving a cursor for the benefit of allowing a user to easily navigate amongst interactive data such as the Internet data and program guides taught in Thrift.

Thrift also does not teach a data memory configured to store user

preferences; wherein said interactive and said television portions are formatted

according to said user preferences.

However, Thrift does state that a user can re-size and re-position windows

(col. 3 ll. 33-34 teach a user can change the size and position of the

windows/boxes containing the TV and Internet data. The size and location of

each box is a user preference because the user can choose those parameters).

Lightbody teaches a method for displaying subsampled video on a display, where

the subsampled video results from resizing a video window. He teaches, in the

case where a window is resized, it is beneficial to store the window size

information for continued display of the video (col. 8 ll. 33-58). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to store window parameter information for the benefit of reducing the demand for

intervention and supervision by the host processor, and therefore freeing

processing power for other tasks (col. 2 ll. 34-40).

Regarding claim 2, when read in light of claim 1, Thrift further teaches said

television signal comprises a hyperlink and the controller is configured to cause

interactive content corresponding to the hyperlink to be retrieved through the

interactive information interface and displayed in the interactive portion (col. 3 ll.

24-27 teach channel map information received with the television signal will

associate a channel with a specific URL).

Regarding claim 7, when read in light of claim 1, Thrift further teaches said

television portion of said imagery comprises broadcast video imagery displayed

in a second image panel.

Thrift does not teach said interactive portion of said imagery comprises a

plurality of interactive controls displayed in a first image panel.

Enomoto teaches a system for simultaneously displaying TV and Internet

data, where the interactive/Internet data portion may be occupied by a default

browser menu screen (fig. 2 shows the menu in a composite screen containing

TV and Internet, fig. 11 shows a more detailed view of the menu screen). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to provide menu with a plurality of interactive controls such

as the one taught by Enomoto for the benefit of making it easier to search

information through the Internet interface (col. 1 ll. 26-33).

Regarding claim 8, when read in light of claim 1, Thrift does not teach said

interactive portion comprises a plurality of discrete web objects including

links to other web objects.

Enamoto teaches a system for simultaneously displaying TV and Internet

data, where the interactive/Internet data portion may be occupied by a default

browser menu screen (fig. 2 shows the menu in a composite screen containing

TV and Internet, fig. 11 shows a more detailed view of the menu screen). The

menu contains a plurality of discrete web objects (menu items) that link to other

web pages and services. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to provide menu with a plurality of

interactive controls such as the one taught by Enomoto for the benefit of making

it easier to search information through the Internet interface (col. 1 ll. 26-33).

Regarding claim 10, when read in light of claim 1, Thrift further teaches said

controller is configured to resize the television information to fit within the

television portion (col. 3 ll. 31-33 and col. 4 ll. 47-53 teach the TV information is

contained in a first box at the top of the screen and fits within that box without

overflowing into any other areas).

Regarding claim 11, when read in light of claim 1, Thrift does not teach at

least one of said user preferences stored in said data memory comprises a home

web page that is retrieved and displayed in said interactive portion upon

initialization of the information system.

Enamoto teaches a system for simultaneously displaying TV and Internet

data, where the interactive/Internet data portion may be occupied by a default

browser menu screen (fig. 2 shows the menu in a composite screen containing

TV and Internet, fig. 11 shows a more detailed view of the menu screen). This

menu is an "initial screen", as described in col. 16 ll. 9-11 (displayed in said

interactive portion upon initialization of the information system). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to provide an initial menu for the benefit of making it easier to search information

through the Internet interface (col. 1 ll. 26-33).

Regarding claim 13, when read in light of claim 1, Thrift does not teach

said elongated horizontal portion comprises a menu bar comprising a plurality of

interactive control buttons.

Enamoto teaches a system for simultaneously displaying TV and Internet

data, where the interactive/Internet data portion may be occupied by a default

browser menu screen (fig. 2 shows the menu in a composite screen containing

TV and Internet, fig. 11 shows a more detailed view of the menu screen). The

menu contains a plurality of interactive control buttons (menu items). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to provide menu with a plurality of interactive controls such as the one

taught by Enomoto for the benefit of making it easier to search information

through the Internet interface (col. 1 ll. 26-33).

Regarding claim 15, when read in light of claim 1, Thrift further teaches

the controller is configured to determine whether any web content is referenced

in the television broadcast information and, in response to determining that web

content is referenced in the television information, causing the interactive

information interface to retrieve the web content referenced in the television

information and causing such web content to be displayed in the interactive

portion (col. 3 ll. 23-33).

Regarding claim 16, Thrift teaches a method comprising:

initializing a display system (applying power to and turning the JTVP on, Which

although not explicitly disclosed, is an inherent ability of any functioning TV);

receiving selected web content received in response to user input (tuning to a

channel) from a remote control device (col. 3 ll. 24-29);

receiving television content (tuning to CNN col. 3 ll. 24-27);

receiving user preferences (col. 3 ll. 33-34 receiving a selected size and position

of each box);

formatting the received web content and the received television content into

video information according to said user preferences (col. 3 ll. 31-34 containing

the video in a first box and the Internet display in the second box); and

transmitting to a display the video information to simultaneously produce

interactive information including the received selected web content in an

interactive portion (second box) of the display and television content in a

television portion (first box) of the display (col. 3 ll. 29-33),

wherein said interactive portion is presented as an elongated horizontal portion

encompassing less than half of the display at an edge of the television portion

and does not obscure said television portion, and wherein said television portion

is arranged to encompass more than half of the display (see fig. 3)

Regarding claim 18, when read in light of claim 16, please see analysis of

claim 13.

Regarding claim 19, when read in light of claim 16, please see analysis of

claim 18.

Regarding claim 20, when read in light of claim 16, please see analysis of

claim 11.

Regarding claim 21, when read in light of claim 16, please see analysis of

claim 10.

Regarding claim 24, when read in light of claim 16, please see analysis of

claim 15.

10.   Claims 7, 32, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Thrift (US 6,510,557 B1) in view of Enomoto et al (US 6,367,080 B1) and

Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577), and further in view of Butler et al (US 2002/0007493

A1).

Regarding claim 7, when read in light of claim 1, Thrift in view of Enomoto

teaches the information system of claim 1.

The combination of Thrift and Enomoto explained in the rejection of claim

1 (where only the remote control features are taken from Enomoto) does not

teach said television portion of said imagery comprises broadcast video imagery

displayed in a second image panel.

Thrift does not teach said interactive portion of said imagery comprises a

plurality of interactive controls displayed in a first image panel.

Butler teaches a system for simultaneously displaying TV and Internet

data, where the interactive/Internet data may contain hyperlinks (where

hyperlinks are interactive controls because the user can interact with/select them

and they cause/control the TV circuitry to access another object) to other Internet

data (sect. 0051). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to allow Internet data to contain other hyperlinks

for the benefit of allowing the user to access a string of related Internet

objects/pages instead of limiting a user to accessing only the URL initially

transmitted with the TV signal.

Regarding claim 32, when read in light of claim 7, Butler further teaches

the interactive controls are displayed responsive to an alert indicating an

incoming message (Butler sect. 0055 teaches the hyperlink overlays containing

the interactive controls/URLs are displayed in response to received control data.

The control data is an "alert indicating an incoming message" because it alerts

the device that there is an associated overlay that is incoming/to be retrieved)

form the video stream or cache).

Regarding claim 34, when read in light of claim 18, please see rejection of

claim 32.

11.   Claims 14 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Thrift (US 6,510,557 B1) in view of Enomoto et al (US 6,367,080 B1) and

Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577), and further in view of Kikinis (US 6,205,485 B1).

Regarding claim 14, when read in light of claim 1, Thrift in view of Enomoto

teaches the information system of claim 1.

Thrift in view of Enomoto does not teach the controller is configured to determine

whether any television content is referenced in the interactive information and, in

response to determining that television content is referenced in the interactive

information, causing said television interface to tune to said referenced television

broadcast content.

Kikinis teaches an HTML tag formatted to be included in an Internet page, such

as the pages taught by Thrift, that will direct a TV to tune to a channel (col. 2 ll. 26-29,

col. 4 ll. 38-48). In other words, in response to determining whether any television

content is referenced in the HTML document, the television interface will tune to said

referenced television broadcast content upon selection of the tag. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow

tags contained in an HTML web document to cause an apparatus to tune to a TV station

for the benefit of operating in one realm and being able to access both Internet and TV

in one interface seamlessly (see col. 2 ll. 7-12).

Regarding claim 23, when read in light of claim 16, please see analysis of claim

14.

12.   Claims 31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Thrift (US 6,510,557 B1) in view of Enomoto et al (US 6,367,080 B1) and

Lightbody et al (US 5,471,577), and further in view of Yagawa et al (US 2004/0172661).

Regarding claim 31, when read in light of claim 7, Thrift in view of

Enomoto teaches the information system of claim 7.

Thrift in view of Enomoto does not teach the interactive controls are

displayed responsive to preferences set by a user.

Yagawa teaches a method for displaying TV and Internet where a user

may toggle between an image display mode (TV signal only), a home page

display mode (Internet only), and a combined display mode (both TV and Internet

displayed together) (sect.0085). A menu appears if (in response to) a user

chooses/sets a home page display mode or combined display mode (the choice

of the display mode is a user preference) (sect. 0080). Otherwise, the TV show

occupies the entire display. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to display Enamoto's menu with

interactive controls in response to a user indicating that he would like to use

space on the display for that for the benefit of allowing a user to choose how to

allocate his viewing space (whether he wants to see a large image of TV or

internet, or a smaller image of each).

Regarding claim 33, when read in light of claim 18, please see rejection of

claim 31.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to JASMINE STOKELY-COLLINS whose telephone

number is (571) 270-3459. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-5:30

EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Andrew Koenig can be reached on (571) 272-7296. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Son P Huynh/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2424

/Jasmine Stokely-Collins/
Examiner, Art Unit 2423